

To the Public.

To the unprovoked and false article in the *Messenger* Extra of Tuesday evening, we make the following answer:

In our paper issued the day previous to the reception of the news of the attack on Fort Sumter, we informed the readers of the *JOURNAL* that should the rebels attack that Fort before our next publication day, we should notify them of the fact in an Extra. On Friday night, at about eleven o'clock, word was sent us by Mr. Brown, the Telegraphic Operator here, that he had received despatches giving an account that the attack on Fort Sumter had commenced, and that they were at our disposal. Of course we very gladly availed ourselves of the offer, and at 4 o'clock on Saturday morning had our Extras printed, and circulated through town, and to several parts of the county, before our amiable traducer got down to his office. For these despatches the Operator refused to make any charge, but this did not prevent us from paying him a sum sufficient to regale the boys with a lunch who had remained up all night to get the despatches.

On Saturday we informed the Operator that we should like to have the despatches until the termination of the Sumter matter, and that we would pay for them any reasonable sum the Telegraph company might charge. He said that he would endeavor to get them for us; but when we called on him again in the evening to get them, he informed us that the Associated Press had objected to his furnishing the Printers here with the despatches, and said that neither Mr. Bean nor we could have them at any price.

Although we felt greatly disappointed in not getting the reports, we had no fault to find with Mr. Brown. He could not do otherwise. He simply performed his duty; and if we have not belabored him with as many false compliments as has the *Messenger*, it is because we thought the constant dosing given him by that sheet had already given him a disagreeable sensation in the gastric region.

Supposing that we could accomplish nothing further that night towards getting the reports, and were up the night previous, we went home, and to bed. On going down to our office the next day, we learned that Mr. Bean had become a member of the Associated Press, and had received all the reports of the night previous, a quantity sufficient to make an Extra as large as the one we publish this morning, and had actually issued an extra, of which the following is a copy:

Charleston, April 13.

Fort Sumter has surrendered. The Confederate flag floats over the walls. None of the Confederate troops are hurt.

Here was energy and perseverance displayed in a remarkable degree. But this was not all. We noticed that his despatches were posted up in front of the building in which is our Printing Office, with this endorsement written on them: "We aim to give the latest news!"

Of course we were considered out of the ring—done for—used up! If we printed any more extras it would be after every one in town had read the news—and magnanimously furnished by Mr. Bean at that!

Learning, during the day, that it was the intention of the above enterprising individual not to publish any more extras, and that he merely joined the Associated Press to keep us from getting out any, on Sunday evening, we through our Foreman, made a proposition to the Telegraph Company to become a member of the Associated Press on an equal footing with our neighbor.

At 1 o'clock on Monday morning we repaired to the Telegraph office to see if our proposal had been accepted, but found it closed. Seeing a light in an upper room we went in, found Mr. Bean, E. F. Dickenson, Esq., and others there. We authorized Mr. Dickinson to say to Mr. Bean, that we understood he had Sunday Night's Report and did not intend to print it, and if he would let us take it we would print it in an Extra by daylight, and give him the credit of having received it. Mr. D. did so, and Bean then came to where we were, and handed us the despatches, saying at the same time that we could read them, but could not have them to publish; that he did not intend to print any extra himself, because he could not afford to, and that we could not afford to do so either. We refused to read the despatches, having already learned their contents. We then went to our office and printed a full abstract of the Reports, and circulated them early in the morning to 1,400 people. In the morning we were accepted into the Associated Press, and have published the Reports every morning since except Sundays.

Thus, the attempt of Mr. Bean to monopolize the Telegraphic Reports, and to che at the people out of the news, was foiled. If he could have prevented it, no extras would have been printed in this town. For the truth of the above we refer to E. F. Dickinson, Esq.

Mr. Bean, finding that we were determined to print the news, and that those who had paid him some \$30 or \$40, with the understanding that he would print extras, were stirring him up with a sharp stick, finally caved in on the 4th day, and commenced printing his little sheet.

Getting tired of his attempt to run us, he had an arrangement made with us that we should print the night reports, and he the day report. To this we consented because it would accommodate the public with the news somewhat sooner than they would otherwise get it.

Having accommodated Mr. Bean in this arrangement, he thought he would try us still fur-

FREMONT JOURNAL

EXTRA.

Thursday, 6 A. M., May 2d, 1861.

ther. So he called at our office in Company with Mr. Everett, the object being to make an arrangement by which every man who got an extra should pay for it; Mr. Bean's plan being to charge 10 cents a week for them. Before hearing all our objections to the plan, he left the office in a great huff, and went home and vented himself in a column of abuse against us. And yet he talks about honor. Faugh!

Our objections to the arrangement were simply these. Large numbers of people in town and the surrounding country had contributed liberal amounts towards the enterprise for one month. And we thought 10 cents a week for the extras was too much; half that sum would remunerate us.

But the most serious charge Bean makes against us is that we have money belonging to him, and refuse to give it up. The matter he refers to is this: Our friends at Clyde raised a contribution for us, and sent it in by the hands of J. B. Bush. After he had handed it to us, he remarked that it was to be divided with the *Messenger*. Knowing something about the circumstances under which the money was raised, we had some doubts about whether it was to be divided, so we wrote to Clyde for further instructions, and our correspondent, Mr. Colwell, who started the subscription, says that the money was ALL intended for us. So says Dr. C. G. Eaton. Afterwards Esq. Fern was in our office and said the money was for us, and that we should keep it. But we instituted further inquiries last week, and in the meantime we have deposited the money in the bank where it will remain until the matter is terminated. But we are not to have the "confidence game" played on us.

To the ungentlemanly and false charges against us in his scurrilous article, we have no room for reply this morning. Bean evidently intended, and succeeded admirably, in compassing more lies in a smaller space than any man who has ever preceded him. But what better could be expected of a man who endeavored to sell his country for gold.

We have printed from 1,000 to 1,600 of our extras daily, and they have gone into all sections of the county in advance of any other paper, and if Mr. Bean feels jealous of our success in being the first to give the news we cannot help it. With this number we have issued 17 Extras, and printed in all about 20,000 copies. If we had sold these at a penny each, they would have brought us \$200. As it is we have not received the one-third of that amount. But we do not expect to make money by the operation. If we come out even we shall be satisfied.

Now, Mr. Bean, we tender you a little advice free of charge. Pay more attention to the 9th Commandment. Stop your snarling and whimpering, and do not imagine that you are of the least importance to the public. View yourself as a great humbug, as the people do, and go ahead and print your Extras. We trust we shall not have to refer to you again; if we do it will be through our extra, for we can never demand of ourselves so much as to again notice you in our regular paper.

Meeting in Ballville.

At a meeting of the citizens of Ballville, on the 22d, T. S. Johnson, chairman, and Benjamin Neff, secretary the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, The liberties of our country are in danger by traitors, in one part of our Union; be it therefore Resolved, That the citizens of Ballville township pledge their honor, lives and property if necessary to maintain the liberties bequeathed to us by our Revolutionary sires.

Resolved, That we will contribute of our money for the support of the families of those who have volunteered their services to our country.

A committee was appointed to procure subscriptions for volunteers' families. David Halter was appointed treasurer. The sum subscribed at the meeting was \$81 50.

Bean says that he printed 60,000 copies of his extras in one week. That is 10,000 a day! When it is known that the capacity of his press is but about 5,000 a day, and that he does not put his extra to press until about half past three o'clock in the afternoon, and gets through by 6 o'clock, this will be considered a wonderful feat.

Yesterday's Report.

Montgomery, Ala. April 29.—Congress met at noon. President Davis' message announced the ratification of the permanent Constitution of the Confederate States and that it only remains for an election to be held for the designation of officers to administer the government. It says the declaration of war made against this Confederation by Abraham Lincoln rendered it necessary to convene Congress to devise means to replenish the treasury and for the defence of the country.

The President then reviews the relations heretofore existing between the States and the events which have resulted in the present warfare. Referring to the result of the commission to Washington, he says the crooked paths of diplomacy can scarcely furnish an example so wanting in courtesy, candor and discretion as was the course of the U. S. government towards the commissioners. The President incidentally refers to the prudent caution observed by the fleet off Charleston during the bombardment of

Fort Sumter, and pays a high compliment to the Carolinians for their forbearance before, and heroism, daring and magnanimity after the bombardment. He recommends the appointment of diplomatic agents. He says the Confederacy, through Mr. Stephens, has concluded a convention with Virginia, which has united her powers and fortunes with us. He has satisfactory assurance that other Southern States will soon stake their fortunes with ours. He says the most of the executive departments are in successful operation. The Postmaster-General will soon be ready to assume the direction of postal affairs.

In conclusion he congratulates the Confederacy on the patriotic devotion exhibited by the people of the Confederacy.

The railway companies propose liberal rates for the transportation of mails and will receive in compensation the bonds of the Confederacy.

He says a people thus united and resolved cannot fail of final success. Our cause is a just and holy and we protest solemnly, in the face of mankind, that we desire peace at any sacrifice, save that of honor and independence. We seek no conquest—no aggrandizement—no concession from the free States; all we ask is, to be let alone—that none shall attempt our subjugation by arms. This we must and will resist to the direst extremity. The moment this intention is abandoned, the sword will drop from our grasp and we shall be ready to enter into treaties of amity and commerce mutually beneficial. So long as this pretension is maintained, with a firm reliance on Divine power, which covers with its protection the just cause, we will continue to struggle for our inherent right to freedom, independence and self government.

New York, May 1.—The following comes to us from secession sources at Alexandria, Va., via New Orleans, and must be taken for what it is worth:

Alexandria, Va., April 29.—Four vessels, 2 steamers and 2 transports with northern troops passed up this A. M. Gov. Hicks, of Md., has issued a proclamation recommending the State to remain in neutral position. Citizens are still compelled to leave Washington, for their sympathy with the South.

A large quantity of shells have been landed at Fort Washington. Two men, one from S. C. and one from Washington were confined in the prison in the Capital for being secessionists.

The New York 7th regiment declare they will not invade, consequently they are looked upon with suspicion by the administration.

The 71st N. Y. regiment quartered at Inauguration Hall, revolted on account of the bad quarters and had to be removed to the navy yard. A man named Boyd was arrested on the Island at Washington by two men on account of expressing Southern sentiments, and shot at midnight.

The steamship *Atlantic* arrived to day. She reports that she reached Fort Taylor, Key West on the 13th—receiving additional troops ammunition &c.—sailed for Pickens, arrived off Santa Rosa on the 16—landed re-inforcements at Pickens on the night of the 16th without accident. The *Powhatan* arrived on the 18th. The *Wyandotte*, St. Louis, Sabine, Supply and Brooklyn were there. The steamer *Illinois* arrived on the 19th and landed her reinforcements on the 20th.

By an arrival from Wilmington, N. C., we are informed that the secessionists have the entire control there. Two vessels have been compelled to discharge their cargoes of rice on account of the scarcity of provisions. Troops are arriving daily.

The Herald's Washington special dispatch says Gov. Harnsey denies any intention of resignation.

Regular trains for the north commence to-day.

It is reported that Gov. Leitcher is about to issue a proclamation forbidding the passage of Southern troops through Virginia.

A man was arrested in Gov. Sprague's quarters as a spy. A letter from Fort Monroe says there is no danger of an attack there. 2,000 men are in the fort.

They are much annoyed by fugitive slaves seeking refuge there, but in all cases are returned.

No batteries will be allowed to be erected within range.

Annapolis, Md., May 1st.—Fortifications commanding Annapolis Railroad and the country for two miles around were thrown up yesterday. Annapolis was made a military depot yesterday. Gen. Butler will remain here. All movements are as secret as possible. Orders were given yesterday to arrest all newspaper reporters. Something is going on.

Providence, R. I. May 1.—The Secretary of war has tendered to Gov. Sprague the office of Brigadier General. The Gov. telegraphs that the second Rhode Island regiment is not needed at present.

Boston, May 1.—W. Gray has given \$10,000 for soldier's families.

Baltimore, May 1.—At noon the Star Spangled Banner was raised with great demonstrations of enthusiasm from the Post Office and Custom House by order of the

newly appointed officials. It was greeted with tremendous cheers for the Union the old flag. The crowd then joined in singing the Star Spangled Banner.

Hartford Conn., May 1.—The Connecticut Legislature convened to-day. Gov. Buckingham's message recommends an efficient State militia. Says 11 volunteer companies have already been accepted. The regiments will not leave the State until they are fully equipped with camp and baggage train and prepared to take care of themselves. The Legislature will make liberal appropriations for war purposes.—The State is out of debt and owns \$400,000 in bank stock.

Washington, May 1.—The Secretary of the Treasury had advertised for proposals until the 30th inst., unless the whole amount offered is taken at par, for nearly \$14,000,000 of stock of the U. S., under the act of June 1860, authorizing a loan and providing for the redemption of the treasury notes.

Baltimore, April 30.—Three spontaneous Union meetings were held to-night in different sections of the city. Union badges are quite prominent on the streets.

Boston, April 30.—Mr. Adams, Minister to England leaves on the Niagara to-morrow. The banks of Vermont have tendered \$300,000 to the State for war purposes.

Cleveland, April 30.—Ohio State Journal says 80,000 troops have been offered by Ohio since the President's Proclamation. 31,000 supposed would be accepted.

LAST NIGHT'S REPORT.

Annapolis, May 1.—Thomas A. Scott of Pennsylvania has taken charge of the military route; order is beginning to take the place of confusion. Transports leave at least twice a day for Perryville.

New York, May 1.—Capt. Carson of schooner B. B. Pitts, from Charleston states that he was at the wharf near Fort Moultrie, during Sumter's bombardment, and that on Sunday night 60 dead bodies were carried across his track to land, and Monday night 40 were carried out at one time, and 60 at another. Capt. Carson and mate saw and counted the bodies; and states that the soldiers were all sworn to deny any loss of life.

The Post's special says, arrangements are being made for the resumption of northern mail service. Gen. Scott will soon change his head quarters to Philadelphia. 30,000 troops are to be concentrated at Washington. Gen. Bonham is reported as in command of the rebel troops in Virginia.—Lord Lyons denies the report that he had solicited an armistice. A letter from a member of the 7th regiment says, six secessionists were caught on the 27th, and two were shot on the morning of the 28th; another was to be shot the next morning. Several had been arrested for tearing up the railroad track. A private letter from Annapolis says, the brig *Caledonia* has two men now hanging from her yard arm; one for smuggling powder and provisions into Charleston. The other for piloting the 7th regiment on to Chesapeake Bar, with the intention that the Baltimore secessionists should capture Annapolis before the 7th regiment reaches there. There are no fortifications on either side of the Potomac or Chesapeake in the hands of the secessionists. The secession flag was floating at Alexandria, when the *Cienville* left.

The following is addressed to Simon Draper:

Washington, May 1.—There is not a word of truth in the report of an armistice. That sort of business ended 4th of March.

F. W. SEWARD.

Schooner W. H. Smith, from Wilmington, N. C., brought crew of steamer North Carolina, seized there. The crew of the *Uncle Ben* were still in prison.

Millidgeville, Ga., May 1.—Gov. Brown has issued a proclamation prohibiting the payment of all debts to northern creditors, till the end of hostilities, and directing the payment of money into the State Treasury to be refunded with interest at the end of the war to depositors.

Syracuse, May 1.—Contribution to military Relief fund amounts to \$13,000. Common Council has made additional appropriation of \$10,000.

Omaha, Nebraska, May 1.—Gov. Black has issued a proclamation recommending a thorough volunteer organization throughout the territory. He has already supplied companies with arms and equipments and seems determined to place Nebraska in the best possible condition of defense. It is supposed that at least one regiment of Nebraska will be mustered into the service of the U. S., for home defense. Nebraska is a unit for the Constitution and the Union

It is rumored that Gov. Black will immediately on the arrival of his successor return to Pennsylvania, having been called there to assume an important military command.

Wheling, Va., May 1.—Meeting of merchants of this city held to-day, to determine what action should be taken in regard to renewal of the State license which expired yesterday. Committee appointed to draft resolutions. Meeting adjourned until to-morrow. Feeling was strongly in opposition to renewal. Some expressed determination to close their stores rather than pay tribute to the Southern Confederacy.

Washington, May 1.—Special to World says, arrangements have been made for the resumption of travel by rail via Baltimore and York, Pa. All southern journals received to-day state that large numbers of troops are gathering there, and the free negroes are being impressed into the service.—Nearly every portion of Washington and District is connected by telegraph. Letters received to-day from Paris state that the French Government is fully posted on American affairs, and no sympathy is felt for the Confederate States.

Contrary to often reported rumors, it is reliable that martial law will not be proclaimed here unless there shall be a reason for it which certainly does not now exist.

Among the unfounded reports to-day was one that the War Department had received a despatch stating that the Confederate States troops were concentrating in Virginia for an immediate raid on Washington.—Military men have no fears on that subject.

Orders have been issued to commanders of regiments and independent companies to make reports to head quarters of the department at Washington, stating among other things, the strength of their respective commands; character of their arms, supply of ammunition; degree of proficiency in the drills and the character of the same; if they understand the drill as skirmishers; if they have practiced at the target, and the range and proficiency thereof; if they have the manual of the bayonet exercise. They will also state their ability to take the field; as to camp and garrison; equipment and organization of their commissary, quartermaster and medical departments. Commanders will be held accountable for the want of good discipline. The articles of war will be read to the respective commands on the Sabbath, at the inspection before going to church; and they will be governed by the regulations for the army of the U. S.

A leave of absence for three months has been granted Col. King, the minister to Rome, to enable him to command the Wisconsin volunteers. Also to Carl Schurz, minister to Spain, who proposes to a company of cavalry.

Baltimore May 1.—Judge Bond of the Criminal Court charged the Grand Jury this morning. He called attention particularly to the attack of the mob on the military on the 19th April, that the guilty ones might be brought to punishment.

Judge Bond said: It is your duty, Gentlemen, under the solemn oath you have taken impartially to enquire into these occurrences, and present such persons as bore part in the riot. The very existence of society depends upon your faithful discharge of this duty. You will inquire whether there was preconcert and preparation, and by whom. You are bound to present those who aided in obstructing the Railroad and prevented the safe march of the troops, and assisted in impeding their passage. At the same time it is your duty to inquire whether any of our own citizens were, without justification or provocation, fired upon and killed.

Besides the loss of life the violence done to property; the breaking into stores; the assuming of unlawful authority; the irregular and illegal arming of troops, and the attempt by organizations unknown to the law to usurp the lawful Government, also deserve your attention. The Judge concludes, that the potent voice of law should be heard above the din of strife, else all security and stability is gone, and there will be nothing left of our social frame worthy of an effort to preserve.

After the crowd had left the Custom House to-day, a man named George Lemon, in the uniform of the Maryland Guards deliberately cut down the American flag which fell into the arms of a bystander.—He was immediately arrested by a deputy sheriff, and with some difficulty saved from the wrath of the few Union men who were present, and conveyed to police station, to await examination. The Guard it is said, will expel the offender.

A New Story About Garibaldi.

We have received a copy of *L'Adriatico* of March 21st, a daily journal published at Ravenna, Italy. It contains an amusing rumor to the effect that Garibaldi is coming on a professional tour to the United States. We translate the paragraph:

"Among the reports circulating in the newspapers is one which refers to Garibaldi. Since a war between the United States and the States of the South has become inevitable, the government of the Union seeks a commander to lead its forces against the rebels, and is looking to Garibaldi. There have been agents sent to Caperna to induce the hermit of Caperna to take in hand the cause of freedom against the protectors of slavery, and Garibaldi, say the newspapers, seeing the war with Austria postponed, is on the point of yielding, and is consulting his friends about it."

Carl Schurz has gone to Washington, it is said, to take command of the German Regiment from Minnesota.